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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN, WM. A. SIPE.
feb21-1y

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865–tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no5-6m*

Exchange Hote,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electrician, Jackson House, Huntingdon.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markleburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Will ow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

—Breeding cages for canary birds just received and for sale at Lewis's.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866. NO. 40.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Translated from the French.

INTEMPERANCE THE PRIME MINISTER OF DEATH.

Death, horrid king, desired one day
To call his court, so sinister,
To choose therefrom, as best he may,
Some one to make Prime Minister;
And in deciding on his choice
Both Earth and Hell should have a voice.
As candidates for this high stand
Came three dark shapes from Tartarus,
First came grim War, the barbarous,
Then Gout and Fever, hand in hand.

All were agreed that either might
Act well the part intended;
When suddenly before their sight
Was Pestilence presented.
None could deny his claims were best
And far outweighed those of the rest.

Even Death himself was doubting still
Concerning those presented;
And no one knows, nor ever will,
How the trial would have ended,
Had not the Vices passed along,
A horrid phalanx, stern and strong,
At sight of them all doubting died,—
Death called their chief—a bloated form,—
(By name INTEMPERANCE, he's known,)
And placed him at his side.

WIT AND HUMOR.

☞A curious law case has been tried in France, to discover who was the rightful owner of a well. Swearing and complication were going on about the matter to a lengthy extent, when the judge astonished, exclaimed, "But this is all about a little water. What can it matter so very much, that you should put yourselves to so much trouble and expense about it?"

"Monsieur," replied one of the advocates, drily, "the pleaders are, both of them, wine merchants." The value and significance were seen at once, and created a roar of laughter.

☞Sir James McIntosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. "Gently, Jim," said the doctor, "dont irritate him; always soothe your horse. Jimmy, you'll do better without me. Let me down, Jimmy." Once on terra firma the doctor changed his view. "Now, Jimmy, touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, dont spare him—I'll walk back."

☞A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to pop the question. On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately—

"Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?"

"O," said the bashful lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange gal."

☞The Helmboldt Register tells a story about the not very promising son of an anxious parent or two, who has been employed, at board in a store for about six months. Parent writes to head of the concern, asking how boy gets along; if he is good, and if he sleeps in the store. Head of concern writes briefly: "Boy good as ever.—Sleeps in the store day times; don't know where in thunder he sleeps at night."

☞Two Dutchmen once got into a dispute about the English language, each contending that he could command the best. They made a bet at length, and appointed a judge to decide between them, and accordingly they began: "Vell, Chon," said the first, "did it rain to-morrow?" "I shall tink it vash," said John. Wasn't that judge in a quandary?

☞A gentlemen at a hotel table asked the person sitting next to him if he would please pass the mustard.

"Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?"

"O, no, sir," was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."

☞A man in New Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed, on which, in the depth of his grief, he had ordered to be inscribed—"Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

☞The Baptist Chronicle says: "At an examination of girls for the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply of a bright little theologian was, "the baby, sir."

☞There is a man out west who claims to cure disease by laying on hands. That is nothing marvelous.—We have ourself, says the editor of the Bangor Whig, when young, been cured of moral obliquities by the laying on of the parental hand—severely.

☞A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison in dissecting a miser: "The soul of a miser is so shriveled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard seed than a bull frog in Lake Michigan.

☞A schoolboy having good naturedly helped another in a difficult cyphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie, "Why did you work the lesson?" "To lessen the work," replied the youngster.

☞Why is it vulgar to send a telegram? Because it is making use of flash language.

☞What kind of paper resembles a sneeze? Tissue, paper.

☞In choosing your grocer let your motto be "measures, not men."

☞The gospel of the day—the gospel according to St. Lucre.

A Night of Terror.

In the fall of 1846 I was traveling eastward in a stagecoach from Pittsburgh over the mountains. My fellow passengers were two gentlemen and a lady. The elder gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed about thirty; in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished; and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on general topics, until the road became more abrupt and precipitous, but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change over his countenance. His eyes, so lately filled with the light of mild intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious; the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead beaded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Use this cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he soon became somewhat more composed; but it was not until we had traversed the mountain and descended to the country beneath, that the fine features relaxed from their perturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity I had first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation to my fellow travellers also, and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt, than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation."

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary, it will relieve them," was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveler proceeded:

At the age of eighteen I was light of foot, and I fear (here he smiled) light of head. A fine property on the right bank of the Ohio acknowledged me as sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from a college life. The month of October, the air was bracing, and the mode of conveyance, a stage coach like this, only more cumbrous. The other passengers were few—but three in all—an old, grey headed planter of Louisiana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about seventeen, and his son, about ten years of age. They were just returning from France, of which the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

The father was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other, she as a talker, I as a listener, that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning, and a heavy dash of rain against the coach windows elicited an exclamation from my charming companion, that I noticed how night passed on. Presently there was a low, rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan through the forest trees.

I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was dark as ebony, but the lightning revealed the darkness of our road. We were on the edge of a frightful precipice. I could see at intervals huge jutting rocks far away down on the sides, and the sight made me solicitous for the fate of my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coachwheels, a tiny billet of wood, a stray limb of a tempest torn tree, a restive horse, or a careless driver—any of these might hurl us from our sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest," said the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window. "How I love a sudden storm. There is something so grand among the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encounter a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunderstorm in the Jura immediately recurs to my mind. But are we on the mountains yet?"

"Yes, we have begun the ascent."

"Is it not said to be dangerous?"

"By no means," I replied, in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"I only wish it was daylight, that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But, Jesu Maria! what's that?"

And she covered her eyes from the glare of a sheet of lightning that illumined the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity. Peal after peal of crashing thunder instantly succeeded; there was a heavy volume of rain coming down at each thunder burst, and with the deep moaning of an animal, as if in dreadful agony, breaking upon my ears, I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

Louise, my beautiful fellow traveler became pale as ashes. She fixed her searching eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father, hurriedly remarked: "We are on the mountains!"

"I reckon so," was the unconcerned reply.

With instant activity I put my head through the window, and called to the driver, but the only answer was the heavy moaning of an agonized animal borne past me by the swift wings of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained at it in vain; it would not yield a jot. At that instant I felt a cold hand on mine, and heard Louise's voice faintly articulating in my ear, the appalling words:

"The coach is being moved backwards!" God in Heaven! never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door, and called on the driver in tones that rivalled the force of the blast, while the dreadful conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being moved slowly backwards.

What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seems to me like a frightful dream.

I rushed against the door with all my force, but it mocked my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from the desperate plunges against his traces that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of heavy thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid sheets of lightning played around our devoted carriage, as if in glee at our misery.—By this light I could see for a moment—only for a moment—the old planter standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven, and his lips moving like one in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashy cheeks and superb eyes towards me, as if imploring my protection; and I could see the bold glance of the young boy flashing indignant defiance at the descending carriage, the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll of thunder, a desperate plunge, as if of an animal in the last throes of dissolution, a harsh grating jar, a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand round the waist and seize the leather fastenings attached to the carriage roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness, for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted; but of that tremendous descent, I soon lost all further individual knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of sense and motion.

On an humble couch, in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade, of joy and sorrow, of mirth and madness; gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice hushed for a time all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fair young girl about sixteen, who refused for several days to hold any intercourse with me. At length, one morning, finding myself sufficiently recovered to sit up, I insisted on learning the result of the accident.

"You were discovered," said she, "sitting on a ledge of rock, amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to a part of the roof of your broken coach with one hand, and to the insensible form of a lady with the other."

"And the lady?" I gasped, scanning the girl's face, with an earnestness that caused her to draw back and blush.

"She was saved, sir, by the same means that saved you—the friendly tree."

"And her father and brother?" I impatiently demanded.

"Were both found crushed to pieces at the bottom of the precipice, a great way below the place where my father and Uncle Joe got you and the lady. We buried their bodies in one grave close by the clover patch down in our meadow ground."

"Poor Louise!—poor orphan! God pity you!" I muttered in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"God pity her indeed sir," said the young girl, with a gush of heartfelt sympathy. "Would you like to see her?" she added.

"Take me to her," I replied.

I found the orphan bathed in bitter tears, by the grave of her buried kindred. She received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I will not detain your attention detailing the efforts I made to win her from her great grief, but briefly acquaint you that I at least succeeded in inducing her to leave her forlorn home in the South; and that twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I have related, we stood at the altar together as man and wife. She still lives to bless my love with her smiles, and my children with her good precepts; but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room, and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer.

"As for me," added the traveller, while a faint flush tinged his noble brow at the avowal, "as for me that accident has made a physical coward of me, at the sight of a mountain precipice."

"But the driver," urged our lady passenger, who had attended to the recital of the story with much attention; "what became of the driver? or did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road, within a few yards of the spot where the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horse."

☞"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the *most of*," was the cutting reply.

☞Young ladies educated to despise mankind, generally finish their studies by running away with the footman. So sayeth Timothy Wisecap.

☞It is dreadful easy to be a fool—a man can be one and not know it.

☞The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good heart

☞When is cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

The new plan of Reconstruction.

The joint resolutions offered in the Senate on Friday, by Senator STEWART, of Nevada, virtually embodying the principle of Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, are attracting much attention. Some significance is supposed to attach to the resolutions from the fact that Senator STEWART is son-in-law of Henry S. Foote, formerly Senator from Mississippi, and famous for his course at Richmond during the last days of the rebellion and since, and who, it is said, at least saw the resolutions before they were offered. They are as follows:

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the joint Committee on Reconstruction:

Whereas, In the present distracted condition of the country it is eminently proper and necessary that all just and constitutional means should be employed for the quieting of popular excitement, the removal of unreasonable prejudice, and the obliteration of all hostile feeling growing out of the late unhappy civil war; and whereas, one of the most prolific sources of unfriendly sentiment is the conflict of opinion existing on the subject of negro suffrage; and whereas, it is now most evident that there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States whose people were lately in insurrection will be allowed to occupy the seats to which they have been elected, until said States shall have complied with certain fundamental principles, a portion of which are hereinafter recited; and whereas, it is unreasonable to expect the re-establishment of harmony and good feeling as long as the eleven Southern States, whose people were recently in insurrection, are prevented from assuming their ancient relations to the Government, therefore be it resolved, &c.:

First. That each of said States whose people were lately in insurrection as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its relations with the Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature whenever said State shall have so amended its Constitution as to do away all existing distinctions, as to civil rights and disabilities, among the various classes of its population, by reason either of race or color, or previous conditions of servitude.

Second. To repudiate all pecuniary indebtedness which said State may have heretofore contracted, incurred or assumed in connection with the late unnatural and treasonable war.

Third. To yield all claim to compensation on account of the liberation of its slaves.

Fourth. To provide for the extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions, making no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude: *Provided*, That those who were qualified to vote in the year 1861, by the laws of their respective State, shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new test or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Resolved, That after the aforesaid conditions have been complied with, and the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the present voting population of the State, including all those qualified to vote under the laws thereof, as they existed in 1860, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in such States who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly exonerating them from all pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of connection with the rebellion.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the through assimilation of the basis of suffrage in the various States of the Union, all other States not above specified shall be respectfully requested to incorporate an amendment in their State constitutions respectively, corresponding with the one specified.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions it is not intended to assert a coercive power on the part of Congress in regard to the regulation of the right of suffrage in the different States of the Union, but only to make a respectful and earnest appeal to their own good sense and love of country, with a view to the prevention of serious evils now threatened, and to the peaceful perpetuation of the repose, the happiness, and the true glory of the whole American people.

NEVER "KNOCK UNDER."—No, never.—Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right kind of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with Divine order and sweet of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with Heaven's help cannot surmount.

DURING the investigation into liquor frauds upon the Internal Revenue Department, in one of the eastern cities, it transpired that "French Brandy" was manufactured out of the molasses which had served a useful but dirty purpose in printer's rollers.

The Heroes of Life.

In these times, while the sounds of battle are still fresh in our memory; while the prodigies of valor, of which we have often read, have been performed; while victors, bearing trophies from the field, stand before us, we are often regaled with this word "hero," and as a natural consequence we are led to inquire who or what are the heroes. If we ask some, they point us to this or that scarred veteran. If we ask others, they refer us back to history, to some Alexander, Hannibal, or Bonaparte. But is it true that they are the only heroes? They knew that the world stood behind them to applaud, if successful; to sneer if otherwise; and so they had a strong incentive to become heroes.

But there is another class, in my opinion, humble though it may be, which is more deserving of that title. Perhaps it is the child of poverty and shame, on whom the denunciation of the Bible. "It shall be on thy children and children's children," is resting; born in a spot from which the fastidious eye of wealth would shrink back as if contaminated by the more sight; reared in the midst of drunkenness and crime; no hand held out to succor them; no light allowed to beam upon their pathway to give them hope; yet there are many who have striven to arise from that sphere and to keep their morals pure in that loathsome den of iniquity, having no other incentive than their perception of right and wrong, which the Almighty himself planted in their bosoms. The world held out no allurements to beckon them on to the right path, instead; if they asked for "bread (spiritual bread) they gave them stone;" if they avowed their wish to become honest men, it was treated as the designing talk of an expert villain. Some have fallen back from the attempt to lead a different life discouraged, others have risen up to be noble men. Are not they heroes? Have they not earned the appellation richly?

Then there is another class of heroes—they greet our eyes every day, and, I would almost add, every moment. *They* are the war-worn soldiers! If a general returns with the laurel wreath of fame around his brow he is feasted, saluted, and, I may add, almost worshipped, his health is drank in every modern banquet, his name murmured in every assembly, his greatness trumpeted abroad to the four corners of the earth with the clarion voice of thunder; he is regarded as a superior mortal and worshipped accordingly. I do not say that part of this is not right. He is surely *worthy* of our *admiration*, but not so exclusively. If the soldier—the private, I mean, all others are "*officers*"—returns he is passed by unnoticed. No one feasts him, no one salutes him, no one heralds his triumph abroad, they cast but a glance at the crutches, it may be, or the armless sleeve, they give his cadaverous face and feeble step but a passing notice, they forget that it was such as him who helped to wreathe the wreath of fame around the General's brow, that it was such as him who plunged in where the strife was fiercest, who met the foe face to face and hand to hand, who fought the battle and won it, or, perchance, who languished in the Andersonville prison pen, longing for the home, home friends, and home scenes which they left behind them, begging and crying like a child for a crust of bread or a cup of cold water, watching a comrade, endeared to him by such peculiar afflictions, die, at last, famish to death, and then left to decay unburied like the wild beasts of the forest, yet through all that, and more than pen can describe, he heroically refused to take the oath of allegiance to the cause of his foes, the oath which would have permitted him to again breathe the pure air of heaven, and satisfy his craving body with bread. I appeal to every Christian heart, are they not heroes?

Yet they pass unnoticed; they are allowed to beg for the bread of sustenance at the street corners when they return home maimed or too physically exhausted to labor, they are forgotten; no one seems to remember that for them, individually or collectively, they lost their health and strength, and for that they owe them a recompense.

At last they sink and die. "Only a returned soldier," is the comment made as the crape on the door proclaims to the passer-by that the angel of death has passed through that house; the multitudes hurry on and drop no tears. "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," let them sleep till he wakes in Heaven; he is forgotten on earth!

But if it is a General that has died, then the cities are draped in sable emblems of woe, the world bows down to weep, and all is sadness; his corpse is strewn with flowers, his resting place is marked by a mightily wrought monument! He is proclaimed even louder than before a Hero! But when the last trump shall sound, when the hidden things of darkness are brought to light, then, and not till then, will the silent, unobtrusive heroes be known, and be honored.

☞Death not only beautifies our lifeless forms; but the thought of it gives a more beautiful expression to the countenance even in life, and new strength to the heart; as rosemary is both placed as a chaplet on the brows of the dead, and gives life to the fainting by its revivifying essence.

☞There is a whole sermon in the saying of an old Persian: "In all the quarrels, leave open the door of reconciliation." We should never forget it.

☞The only true spirit of tolerance consists in conscientious toleration of other people's intolerance.

The Vetoed Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Civil Rights bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President:—

Section 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and to be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishments, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statue, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 3. Provides that the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be.

Section 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceeding against all and very person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed.

Section 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Section 6 defines the duties of the Commissioners appointed under the bill. And that it be obligatory on all United States marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants under the provisions of this bill; and imposes a penalty of $1000 on such marshals as shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed above. It further grants the Commissioners full power to carry out the provisions of the act.

Section 7 provides for the punishment of any person or persons who shall knowingly or wilfully hinder or prevent any officers in their execution of any warrant or process issued under the act.

Section 8 prescribes the emoluments which shall accrue to all officers for their services in carrying out the various proisions of the bill, and their mode of payment.

Section 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisitions shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Section 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

VIRTUE confers the highest dignity upon man.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, April 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Convention.

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to call a convention of delegates from the election districts in this county, to meet in convention the first week in April court, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office, in future; and that the Chairman publish in the county papers, with the call for the Convention, the manner of making nominations under that system.

In pursuance of this resolution the Union voters are requested to meet at the usual places and elect delegates the Saturday previous to a county convention, to assemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, at two o'clock, p. m. Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

The main features of the system above referred to are as follows:

At the usual time for holding delegate meetings the voters assemble and hold an election for candidates for the different offices to be voted for at the ensuing election—voting being confined to those known to act with the party. The officers of these elections are usually chosen by the voters present, and are organized in the same manner as at a general election, except that they are not sworn. The judges of the several districts soon after assemble in Convention at the county seat, and cast up the returns, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices are declared the candidates. These return judges when thus assembled in convention, appoint the County Committee and district conferees, and transact any other business that would be proper for a county convention. Candidates are usually required to announce their names in the county papers before the primary elections.

The Convention to be held in April is simply to determine whether this system will be adopted, and should it be adopted the convention will no doubt direct a further publication of rules and regulations prior to the first election under it in August next.

A. H. BAUMAN,
Chairman Co. Com.

TO THE SOLDIERS.

A SIX MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

It is not a matter of surprise that the Copperheads attempt to cast a shadow over the military record of General Geary. We know the history of that party too well to expect anything else than enmity and ridicule when dealing with a soldier. True their late platform contains a resolution of "gratitude" to the men of our armies and navy, but they have placed in nomination a candidate whose whole political character *belies* their own words. They are loud in their professions of thankfulness and warm in their promises of reward, but when the time comes in which they might show their sincerity by their *acts*, they offer place and position to one who, even if he has not aided the rebellion, has never, at least given a moment's service to his country, nor spoken one word in favor of the cause of the Republic. And this is not all. That noble soldier General Geary, first in the field and the last to leave it, is made the victim of their denunciation, and it is not at him alone they direct their attacks, but every man who has worn the Federal uniform is equally the object of their defamation. Should Gen. Grant become the candidate of the Union party for the Presidency in 1868, even *he* would be subject to their hatred, and they would vent on him their whole vocabulary of slang and venom as they do now on General Geary.

SOLDIERS, you have fought through long campaigns and in many battles. Some of you started from the Rapidan in April '65. You gave almost a year to the accomplishment of your purposes. Others left Chattanooga with Sherman also in May, '64, and after four months marching and fighting, captured the stronghold of Rebellion in the south west. Yet none of you thought you were making too great a sacrifice. You went to your duty uncertain as to the result, of the length of time that might be required to achieve it, and regardless of your own fate.

Another campaign has just opened. Your services are again required, not in the camp or the intrenchment, but in the open field of political battle. I am well acquainted with your sympathies, and know the direction in which your weapons will be aimed. It is not necessary to recommend any other course than that which your own ideas of right and justice will suggest. You are as much the enemies of treason and copperheadism to-day as you have been at any time during the war, and you will make as great an effort to annihilate them now as you have ever done before. But how can your power be most efficiently used? Not indeed by separate, individual action, but by ORGANIZATION, by keeping the ranks well closed up, and by standing firmly shoulder to shoulder. We need a *Soldiers' Union Campaign League.* Shall we have it? Does not every soldier who reads the question say "yes"? Then it is unanimous, and the movement needs but to be inaugurated to be successful. I therefore request those who approve of it and are willing to give their co-operation, to let themselves be heard. If any desire, they can correspond with the writer through the Editor of the *Globe.* Let us prepare ourselves for the *six months' campaign.*

[No. XII.] COMMONPLACE.

☞The Fish bill has been signed by the Governor.

THE VETO.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 27.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not propose to confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not propose to give these classes of persons any status of citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively vested with the States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred in the several ratios before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already are by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If on the other hand such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States.—Four million of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction?

It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of civil rights, proposed to be conferred by the bill? These rights are by federal as well as by State laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization, and it may be safely assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government from its origin to the present time seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before allowing the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners and in favor of the negro to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who coming from abroad has, to some extent at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes so made citizens in every State and Territory in the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties, in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every state of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races in the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State. It has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races by the statutes of some of the States North as well as South. It is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offense against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discriminations, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races.

Hitherto, every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States.—They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the safety and well being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects, there are not federal restraints, as for instance in the State power of the Legislature over contracts, there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts, and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law, and as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations, naturalized persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror, as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law making power is the Federal power. But as to the States no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officer or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature.

It is, therefore, assumed that under this section members of a State Legislature, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill; that Judges of the State Courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute a process sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before our tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, "if you decide this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse under the prohibition of a State law to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that, over such a subject matter, the said law is paramount, and under color of any State law, refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment." I do not apprehend that conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality. In the next place this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end, without invading the immunities of Legislatures, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty, without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional, for the constitution guarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure to the several States the right of making index ruling laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restrictions in cases of conflict with the constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter to be held as the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunal of the State, or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State. It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offense and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State Judge, who in the clear exercise of his functions, as a Judge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this federal law. In other words, when a State Judge acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a Federal law is involved, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of States, the sacred and exclusive duty of a judicial decision, and converts the State Judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that if we deny to persons rights which are secured by the first section of the bill, any one of those rights, all and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the executive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows, that if any State denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, and that person should commit a crime against the laws of a State—murder or any other crime—all protection and punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is provided for and punished by the Federal law, and that law and not the State law is to govern? It is only when the offense does not happen within the province of Federal law, that the State courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law, then, resort is to be had to the common law, as modified and changed by state legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent. Over this vast domain criminal jurisprudence is provided by each State for protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violated its criminal laws. Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source does Congress derive the power to transfer to federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section.

The constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to cases affecting embassadors of other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State; claims of land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. Here the judiciary power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, and conferring upon the Federal courts, jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution.

This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not by the Constitution within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. To transfer them to those Courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in the rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution as recently amended, to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It cannot, however, be justly claimed that with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill provides, for slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been nor is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of the States. However, if any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and protect and maintain inviolate this Government law of the freedmen.

The fourth section of this bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories to appoint, without limitation, Commissioners who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners to be selected by the court, to appoint, in writing, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes, desirable by the bill. These numerous officers and agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be irresponsible to the Government, to the people, to whose number the description of the Commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficial, into an instrument of prosecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which set only one place for white citizens, must migrate with marshals, district attornies and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned in any part of the bill, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and there the judge and officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time therein designated.

The ninth section authorizes the President and such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relations of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being treasurer to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intravenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officers, whose interest it will be to create discord between the two races, for as the breach widens, their employment will continue, and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State laws, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill, has ever before been proposed or adopted.

They establish for the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, and between inhabitants of some of the States, and allow an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must stop and destroy our federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserves the rights of the States.

It is another step, or rather stride, towards the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of Union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States herein designated were and thenceforth should be free, and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. It therefore fully recognizes the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say, that I will cheerfully cooperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bill and joint resolutions, forty two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1866.

The President's Veto.

We publish to day the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill—also a synopsis of the bill. We ask a careful and candid perusal of both.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
A regular meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court (10th inst.) By order of the Society.
[ap3] R. M'DIVITT, Sec.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
J. M. SMITH,
W. S. SMITH,
ap3-6t* Administrators.

"AGENTS WANTED!"
$175 PER MONTH. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
The Photograph Case and Family Record.
This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for circulars and Terms.
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ap1-1m 614 Chestnut st., Philada.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16, Nth. 6th st., Philada.,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
☞Store shades made and lettered. ap1-2m

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on G. TOWERS & CO. Office, No 225 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ☞All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. ap3-1m

CANVASSERS WANTED at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph for a *complete* record of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 style s); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address
BARTLESON & CO.,
ap1-2m 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Revolvers, rifles
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of
Remingtons' Revolvers.
Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new Remington Revolvers.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
ap4-6m MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, SUSAN JANE DAVID, on my account, as I will not pay any bill contracted by her.
March 27, 1866-4t* JACOB DAVID.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.
The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1866. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handing in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WARFEL, } Comrs

$40 REWARD.—Was stolen out of my store in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on Sabbath night the 4th of March, 1866, sundry articles of merchandise, consisting of part of one piece of brown Merino with small flower, one piece plaid Cassimere, also three Watches, one a detached lever with hunting case, two cylinder escapement, one rifle gun, one extra violin, a lot of suspenders, a lot of silk handkerchiefs, silk velvet braid, a lot of fancy trimmings, butter, a lot of pen knives, one red photograph album, rings, lead pencils, and a variety of other articles of fancy goods. $20 will be paid for the recovery of the goods, and $20 for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, or $40 for both. DAVID WEAVER.
mh21-3t

FRESH
FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN
The next session of this Institution will open on THURSDAY, the 10th of APRIL, and continue a term of eleven weeks. The low terms on which students will be accommodated, together with the healthy location of the institution, the few inducements to vice and extravagance, and the strict moral character of the surrounding population—all conspire to give it a decided advantage over similar Institutions and make it a desirable place for the training of youth.
TERMS.
Boarding, Tuition and Room Rent, per session of eleven weeks.....$45,00
Latin, Greek, Music, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address,
W. A. HUNTER, Principal,
mh14-1t Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY
MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.
J. W. HUGHES, } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART, }
The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.*
This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Railroad, and 24 miles from Cumberland a station on the North Central Railroad. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a literary institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning.* All branches, Scientifical, Classical, and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity."
For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mch14-1t Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
WM. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.
CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c
He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
WM. LONG.
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN
always on hand at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

SALES.

Estate of Dr. J. B. Luden, deceased.
PUBLIC SALE
OF
MEDICAL LIBRARY,
Surgical Instruments, Apparatus,
&C, &C, &C.
I will offer at public sale at the office lately occupied by Dr. J. B. Luden, dec'd., in Huntingdon,
On Saturday, 31st March, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., his medical library, containing standard treatises in both the English and German languages; also, all his surgical and obstetrical instruments and surgical apparatus, *including a highly finished and costly set* of splints for fractured limbs, deformities, &c; also, a complete wired skeleton; also the office furniture and fixtures
mh21 JOHN SCOTT, Admr.

Farm For Sale.
ALL that farm or tract of land situate in WALKER township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in said borough,
On Thursday the 12th day of April next.
This farm contains two hundred and thirty seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and has thereon a large and comfortable Dwelling house, a large bank Barn and other outbuildings. There is also a well of excellent water at the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young orchard of fruit trees just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.
Those desiring to purchase will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides on the farm, and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him every necessary information regarding terms &c.
CORNELIA M. REED.
Huntingdon, Mch 14-3t

GROUND RENTS
For Sale.
GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,
Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

FOR SALE,
A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. feb7

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.
A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.
Apply at the GLOBE office. feb21

Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.
Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co.,
OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL STOCK, - $500,000
Divided into 50,000 shares at $10 each.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER—E. B. HARPER, Of Harper, Durnor & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY—LOUIS R. McDONOUGH, Philadelphia.
SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES—D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.
OFFICE—*No. 55 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Silver Mining Profitable.
That the business of Mining and reducing silver quartz is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mexico, Peru, Germany, and other silver-bearing countries, and that Silver lodes are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the testimony of such eminent and disinterested men as Bishop Simpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof James, Hon. Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engaged in the business of mining in that State. Prof. Silliman, whilst in Nevada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills!"
Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in a lecture delivered in the city of New York, after his return from Nevada, said: "Were the debt of our nation $20,000,000, there is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off, to give to every soldier who returns from our battle-fields muskets of silver instead of iron. * * * I do not speak now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from *observation and actual calculation.*

What Dividends may be Expected.
As to the amounts of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, *operating in* Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.
Harpers' Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada," which, with reference to the profits of of silver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20 per cent. per month to the investor; and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when once opened."
A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, speaking on this subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, *these mines* have paid from 300 to 800 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested."

What other Companies are Doing.
There is not a single Company now in operation with their own machinery in Nevada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success. All are returning not only large, but ENORMOUS Dividends, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly *advanced.* For instance, *on March 24, the stocks of the older Companies* were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry, $950; Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $305; Imperial, $117; Crown Point, $1,040; Alpha, $260, Yellow Jacket, $430." The original price of these stocks was less than $50—some of them only $10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success *even greater* than that achieved by the Gould & Curry, For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only $40, is now quoted at $1,150. So, also, the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall: its shares, though originally sold at $10, soon went up to $105, and on the 1st of March had advanced to $200.

The Natural Conclusion.
It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enterprise, requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, *with so little risk,* as Silver Mining. *Every Company that owns a mine, and will honestly go to work* MUST BE A SUCCESS! *It cannot possibly fail.* The only difference between companies *at work* will be in the *amounts* of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY
Are the owners of NINETEEN (19) valuable LEDGES or MINES, amounting to 41,000 linear feet (the chief of which is the Revenue Extension Lead, one of the richest ever discovered in that district), all of which are located upon the celebrated Lander Hill, near Austin, Nevada. The Hopkins' Tunnel, which commences at the foot of Lander Hill, and will pierce the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the Silver Veins, and will cut in its course upward of one hundred and fifty mines (this number being already located), is also the property of this company. Work upon this tunnel is being pushed forward with energy, and has already reached upward of three hundred feet.
The Superintendent telegraphs from Austin, Nevada, under date of February 22, 1866, as follows:
"At work on Revenue Extension Mines; ore taken out to-day assays $457,45 to the ton. Work on Hopkins' Tunnel advanced 70 feet since last dispatch (February 2)."
And again, under date of March 5th, as follows:
"Receipts in bullion $1,000. Tunnel advanced 109 feet, Revenue shaft 20 feet."

What Others Say about it.
The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of March 3, contains a letter from one of its correspondents, dated Austin, Nevada, February 5, 1866, which says:
"At the lower extremity of the city of Austin—quondam Clifton—where Pony Canon debouches into Reese River Valley, a project has been commenced, which, if carried out in accordance with the plan of those who conceived the scheme, will prove one of the most magnificent works of the day, and which cannot fail to handsomely reward those who push it to completion. I allude to the Hopkins' Tunnel. The Revenue Extension Mining Company, owning this Tunnel, have a series of ledges lying parallel with each other, located upon the hill, at the foot of which this work commences, and will cut at nearly a right angle each lode with which it comes in contact throughout its entire length, and they can be numbered by the score—the hill being literally seamed with them. As this great work progresses, vein after vein of the rock bearing the precious metal will be crossed, at a depth sufficient to render their working profitable, each in succession being cut at a greater depth from the surface than the preceding one, owing to the rising of the hill in which they are located. Upon these veins, after they are crossed workmen can be engaged in extracting the ores upon either side of the tunnel, without

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 4, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞We call attention to the change of markets in this paper.

☞The Brass Band of this place has rented Bricker's hall, and will continue practising twice a week.

☞The total eclipse of the moon did come off on Friday night as astronomists foretold Total darkness prevailed for two hours.

☞There will be preaching in the St John's Episcopal Church, this place, on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, afternoon at 3½.

☞The smash up of freight cars at Mill Creek was the result of negligence of duty on the part of switch tender, and not the telegraph operator.

New Goods.

Most of our merchants have been east and are now ready to supply customers at reduced prices.

☞The bustle and excitement of the flitting time is now everywhere visible. More moving is being done in town than for many a year. Some families are left houseless, and are obliged to board.

Fire at Hopewell.

A fire occurred at Hopewell on the 27th inst. A large stable belonging to Messrs. Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., was burned down, consuming a large lot of hay and corn. Loss about $2200; covered by insurance.

The New Mill.

The steam mill in WestHuntingdon is almost ready to commence operations. The mill will be no failure any longer. Mr. McCahan deserves the thanks of this whole community and Huntingdon county for supplying a want all have seriously felt.

Suicide.

A man named Alexander Dysart, living in Sinking Valley, Blair county, committed suicide one day last week by shooting himself with a rifle Mr. Dysart was a good citizen, well situated in life, and no reason is given for his mysterious conduct. He was aged fifty years, and was a bachelor.

Court.

Court commences on Monday next. We hear that numerous cases of a criminal nature will come up. Among other cases to be disposed will be some in relation to the granting of license and violations of the liquor law. The temperance men seem determined to lessen the evils of intemperance in every just manner possible.

Temperance Lodge.

There was a temperance lodge of Good Templars organized at Bloody Run on Friday evening last. Twenty applicants were initiated, and this number embraces some of the most influential men of that village. The lodge will meet on Friday evening of each week.

Hotels—The Changes.

Mr. Geo. Long, occupies the Franklin this week. Mr. Jas. Fleming, the Farmers. Mr. A. Jacobs, the National. Mr. Snell has occupied the Jackson for some weeks, and the Messrs. Fees the Exchange. We have no doubt the proprietors of all the houses will try to make all who give them a call feel comfortable and at home.

New Stores.

March & Bro. are filling in a large stock of goods at their room, known as Bricker's building.

Jas. A. Brown has removed to his magnificent new store room a few doors above us.

A new Grocery, Provision and Feed Store will be opened next week in the room adjoining Lewis' Book Store.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Samuel Stewart, a resident of Ennisville, this county, while walking about his barn, on Thursday morning last, suddenly fell to the ground a corpse. He was in usual health up to the time of the occurrence. He was in middle age, a noble citizen, and an exemplary Christian. He leaves a wife and six or seven children.

Fire at Coffee Run.

The entire building belonging to Simon Cohn, at Coffee Run station, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The building contained a store, warehouse and also the telegraph office. Mr. Cohn's loss was heavy, but is partially covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

County Convention.

Tuesday next is the day set apart for the County Convention, in which will be determined the policy of adopting or rejecting the Crawford county system. A full attendance of delegates is expected and necessary, as the voice of the people is to be heard on this subject. We think the general desire is to better the old system in some way.

☞Those of our readers who have money to spare, are advised to read the advertisement of the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company. We are assurred that the statements made in the advertisement in regard to the company are *true*, and as for the supposition that the stock will, in all probability, advance double, treble, quadruple, or even sextuple its present price, that, in view of present prospects, is by no means unreasonable. Other companies, with not *half* the chances at the start have accomplished even *more*. Nor do we know of a single company that has machinery out or on the way, which is not considered by those who are acquainted with the business as *sure to pay*, if honestly managed. The risk of mismanagement *must be* borne in such investments—they cannot be avoided—but that is a matter that can be remedied Beyond that, however, we do not believe there is a single doubt of success in any company which has or will have reduction and amalgamating works in Nevada. 1t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING O F TRAINS
SPRING ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 30	.....	11 52	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 10	.....	8 25
5 38	.....	12 02	.....	Mt. Union,....	5 03	9 58	8 25
5 47	.....	12 17	.....	Mapleton,....	4 54	.....	8 15
5 57	.....	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,...	4 45	9 37	8 05
b 14	8 12	12 48	6 19	Huntingdon,	4 34	9 24	7 50
6 30	.....	1 08	.....	Petersburg,...	4 18	9 08	7 30
6 38	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,.....	4 10	.....	7 20
6 43	.....	1 32	6 50	SpruceCreek,	4 02	8 54	7 10
7 04	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 45	.....	6 55
7 15	9 01	2 05	7 15	Tyrone,.....	3 35	8 31	6 45
7 33	.....	2 20	.....	Tipton,.....	3 23	.....	6 33
7 36	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,.....	3 20	.....	6 26
7 41	.....	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,..	3 15	8 12	6 19
8 00	9 30	3 00	7 50	Altoona,.....	3 00	7 55	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward. leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

April 1, 1866.

A Streak of Luck.

Many of our citizens know Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins. She has lived in this town and neighborhood for many years, and during her sojourn here she was in very destitute circumstance, having been obliged to live with her friends, and assisting them as a return for their kindness, as well as lay in her power. She was well off in her first wedded years, and lived splendidly, but from some domestic trouble, was reduced to want, the proverb having been thus exemplified in her case, that "riches soon take to themselves wings." She has, however, learned from England, where she was born, that a rich relative has bequeathed to her the sum of 1100 lbs. sterling, making about $5000. Arrangements have been completed by which she will get this money, which to her is truly a Godsend.

The Morrison House.

The large stone building opposite the Pa. R. R. Depot, in this place, is being handsomely fitted up by Mr. Joseph Morrison, as a first class Hotel for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and visitors who "don't care for expense." During the summer especially our town has been wanting in proper accommodations for a certain class of visitors. Such visitors we think can be accommodated the coming summer. The House will be opened in the course of a week or two, and we predict for it a good run, as everybody knows that Morrison knows how to keep a Hotel. There will be no bar connected to the House. *

Resigned.

Our young and intelligent friend Jas. L. Glazier, resigned on Monday last, his position as General Agent of the Broad Top road. Jim has been in the employ of the road for six years, during which time he has by his obliging demeanor and active business management gained the confidence and good will of his employers and advanced steadily upward from the lowest position. He has decided to do business as operator in the Riddlesburg collieries. We wish him success, and feel certain that his energies will not lag in whatever position he is placed.

Borough Election.

The election on Wednesday went off quietly. There was no party contest. The question of paying unpaid bounty was determined in the negative—152 against and 75 for. The burgess and council ticket to which there was no opposition, was of course elected :—Burgess, Henry Glazier; Town Council, David Black, W. F. Johnston and H. G. Fisher. High Constable W. H. King.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—A Washinton dispatch states that a number of Republican Congressmen called on the President on Friday night to urge upon him the necessity of a change in the Cabinet. The Cabinet appears to be about equally divided for and against the President's policy. It is quite likely that there soon will be three or four resignations or removals.

—Horse-bills neatly printed at this office. Bring in your orders.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult., by Rev. J. W. Love, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Miss MARTHA GARNER, both of Canoe valley Hunt. county Pa.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. D. J. Beale, D. E. KEPNER, of Lack township, Juniata county, to Miss LILA SILVERTHORN, of Huntingdon county Pa.

At Tyrone Forges, March 8, 1866, by Samuel Jones, J. P., WILLIAM H. BENSON, to SARAH HARDY, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove suddenly from our midst, brother C. W. Hardy, a member of McClain Lodge, I. O. G. T. *And Whereas*, the deceased was an efficient member of the Lodge from its infancy, and was zealously devoted to the interests of the Order, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn the loss sustained by this mysterious providence, we bow with humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That by the death of our brother the cause of Temperance has lost one of its most earnest advocates, the church a benevolent and useful member, the community a kind and charitable citizen.

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation, the bereaved wife and friends have our warmest sympathies, and though we mutually mourn over our loss, we have consolation in knowing that our brother was an humble follower of Christ, and maintained his Christian integrity to the close of life.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning and drape the hall for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased, and one also to the county papers for publication.

NANNIE I. MUSSER,
MILES IRVIN,
W. S. SMITH,
Committee.

McAlevy's Fort, March 31. 1866.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co.

We call special attention to advertisement of this company in another column. Read it. 1m.

Exempts.

The following persons are exempt from military duty according to an Act of the General Assembly, approved 4th May, 1864:

SECTION 1. Persons enlisted into volunteer companies; persons exempt by the following sections; idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crimes.

SECTION 9. The members of the Legislature, and the officers thereof, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Auditor General, State Librarian, Superintendent of Common Schools, and all the Judges of the Courts of this Commonwealth, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Prothonotary, District Attorney, and Clerks of the Courts of this Commonwealth.

Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, of every uniformed troop raised, who has, or shall hereafter uniform himself, according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company, or troop, for the space of seven consecutive years, in active service, from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEW CONFECTION.—George Miller & Sons, No. 610 Market street, Philadelphia, recently introduced a new candy of rare lusciousness, which already commands a large sale. It is called Ice Cream Candy, and, with all the different flavors of that delicious article, is put up in neat paper packages, to be retailed at 10 cents each. Try it, country dealers. It sells like hot cakes everywhere. Orders, large or small, promptly filled.

☞FRYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec.201865-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
April, 2.

Family Flour	$9,25
Extra Flour	$8,00
Superfine Flour	$6,50
Rye Flour	$4 75
Corn Meal	$3.71
Extra White Wheat	$2,40@2 70
Fair and Prime Red	$2,37@2 40
Rye	.90
Corn, prime Yellow	.72
Oats	.50
Barley	.70
Cloverseed, ₰64 lbs	$8,87½
Timothy	$3 50
Flaxseed	$2.75
Wool	60@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₰ bl	$7.00
Extra Flour	$9.00
Family Flour	9,25
White Wheat Family	$2.75
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	$1.60
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$1,60 @ 2,00
White Wheat	$2.00 @ 2,25
Corn	.65 to 70
Oats	.40
Barley	.60
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	$4,00 @ 5 50
Timothy	$2.75 to 3,00
Flaxseed	$2,00 to 2,05
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	$1,60
Bran ₰ cwt	$1,60
Shorts ₰ cwt	$1,40
Mixed Chop	$2,25
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb	.30
Hops ₰ lb	.40 to 60
Rags ₰ lb	.4
Beans ₰ bus	$2.00
Feathers ₰ lb	.55 to 75
Tallow	.10 to 12
Dried Apples ₰ lb	.13 to 15
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	.18 to 20
Ham	.22
Sides	.17
Shoulder	.15
Dried Beef	.22
Lard	.18
Butter	.40
Eggs	.20
Country Soap	.10
Hay ₰ ton	$10,00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	.8
Potatoes ₰ bus	$1,20
Apple Butter ₰ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₰ lb	.50 to 65
Large Onions ₰ bus	$1,40
Small Onions ₰ quart	.15
Corn Brooms ₰ doz	$3,00 to 4, 0
Chickens	.20 to 25
Turkeys	.15 to 1.50
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	.12

Medical Electricity!

The Deaf may hear! the Blind see! and the Lame leap for Joy!

DR. E. C. PRUYN, graduate of one of the first medical colleges in the union, located at Albany, and having had an extensive southern practice, will for a few months treat diseases,

IN THIS PLACE.

He feels certain that he can successfully treat the following:

DEAFNESS,
CURVATURE OF THE SPINE,
RHEUMATISM,
PALSY,
DYSPEPSIA,
CANCER,
DISEASES OF THE EYE, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TO THE LADIES!

Diseases so prevalent among females successfully treated without any of the disgusting exposures which have been resorted to by some of the physicians in our large cities. Ladies, therefore, need have no hesitation in consulting the Doctor.

The public may be sure that there is no quackery. The Doctor does not pretend to cure everything, or raise the dead, but the diseases above mentioned, with many others, if curable, he will cure.

The Doctor may be consulted at JACKSON'S HOTEL for a few months.

☞Consultation free. Charges moderate.

Huntingdon, Mch 27, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni. Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 9TH DAY of APRIL, A. D 1866, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One hundred and ten acres of land, more or less, in Jackson township, adjoining lands of James Oaks on the south, Greenwood Furnace lands on the east, north and west, with a frame house and barn, and other outbuildings. About twenty-five acres cleared upon the above described farm.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Shuman.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a farm, tract or parcel of land in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Simon Bales on the east, William Mundorff on the south, James Hutchinson and David Thompson on the west, and George F. Hetrick on the north, containing 123 acres, more or less, being the same land which the defendant purchased from Samuel Hess by deed dated 1st April, 1851, having a log house, log barn and other improvements. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Myers.

Also—The undivided half part of a tract of land situate in Henderson township, on Stone Creek ridge, surveyed in the name of John McClellan; adjoins lands late of William Sinker's heirs, lands late of James Gwin, Esq., containing 165 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared thereon, the residue being timber land chiefly white pine; no buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jas. Steel, Esq.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

If court continues two weeks deed acknowledged on Wednesday of second week. One week's court, property knocked down on Monday and deed acknowledged on the following Saturday.

JAS. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mch. 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of APRIL next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John Kurtz, Alexandria.
Martin Means, Barnet.
James Gleason, "
John Burns, "
Michael McCabe, Blairsville.
Henry Cook, Broad Top city.
W. T. Pearson, "
David Lewis, Carbon township.
John D. Borin, Cassville.
Daniel J. Logan, Cookstown.
John H. Herbert, Coalmont.
Thomas H. Fagan, "
Thomas Marlin, Dudley.
William Ryan, "
Jesse Musser, Green Tree.
A. A. Jacobs, Huntingdon.
Henry Liester, "
George Thomas, "
J. Jackson Pee, "
Christopher Snell, "
Valentine Brown, "
George Long, "
James Fleming, "
Samuel Fleming, Manor Hill.
George W. Sunderland, Mapleton.
John S. Weston, "
Jacob Gilbaugh, Marklesburg.
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek.
George N. Simpson, "
S. Bryson Shaver, Mount Union.
John G. Stewart, "
James C. Smiley, "
Jacob Little, McAlevy's Fort.
William Johnston, McConnellstown.
Washington Lang, "
Abraham Carothers, Orbisonia.
John W. McMullen, "
John Houck, Petersburg.
Augustus Letterman, "
Jacob Hallman, Saulsburg.
William S. Thompson, Shade Gap.
Perry Harris, Shirleysburg.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
Alexander Seeds, "
Samuel Steffey, Steffeysville.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
William Bell, Wilsontown.
W. H. Harper, McAlevy's Fort, to retail by the quart
Alexander Baker, Birmingham.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office,
March 21, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 9th of APRIL, A. D. 1866.

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Simon Gratz, late of Cromwell tp., deced., set apart to his widow Isabella Gratz.

2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Irvin, late of Jackson twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Elizabeth Irvin, under the act of Assembly of 1851.

3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Daniel Montague, late of Cromwell twp., deceased.

4. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Fink, late of Penn township, deceased.

5. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of Jacob Snyder, late of Porter tw., deceased.

6. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of John Donaldson, late of Union twp., deceased.

7. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Patrick Moore, late of Warriorsmark tp., deceased.

8. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of John Rees-tring, late of Clay twp. deceased.

9. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Crotsley, late of Cass township deceased.

10 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of George Russell, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

11 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of George Treaster, late of Jackson township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register.

Mch. 13, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of APRIL next, (1866,) to wit:

1. Administration account of Samuel Rorer, Administrator of Jacob Rorer, dec'd., as filed by Abraham Rorer and Saml. Bowman, administrators of Saml. Rorer, decd.

2. Guardianship account of John P. Hoover, guardian of Martin H. Brumbaugh, (now deceased,) who was a minor child of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell tp., decd.

3. Administration account of Geo. Haven, Administrator of Michael Haven, late of Brady township, deceased.

4. Account of Thomas Maher, Administrator of Patrick Dobbs, late of Carbon township, deceased.

5. Account of Henry Wilson, Administrator of Robert Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased.

6. Administration account of Archibald D. Stitt, administrator of Isabella B. Stitt, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

7. Administration account of Benjamin E. Stitt, Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of Hugh McMullin, late of Tell township, dec'd., as filed by James E. Harper, administrator of Benjamin Stitt, deceased.

8. Partial administration account of David Ashton, administrator of Thos Ashton, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.

9. Account of John Barr, guardian of James T. Black one of the sons of William D. Black, late of Jackson township, deceased, who has now attained the age of twenty-one years.

10. Administration account of Abraham Weight and Casper Weight, administrators of Peter Sigafoos, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

11. The partial and also the supplemental and final account of John Householder, administrator of Isaac and Christiana Clymer late of Penn township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of Saml. T. Brown, Esq., and Charles Miller, executors of the last will of Owen Boate, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13. Final account of Peter Speck and William Speck, administrators of Martin Speck, late of Juniata tp., dced.

14. The Administration account of James McCall and Anthony Forshey, executors of the last will of Robert McCall, deceased.

15. The partial administration account of Saml. M'Vitty administrator of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, late of Clay township deceased.

16. The account of Henry Harris, Administrator of Harlan Q. Harris, late of Morris township, deceased.

17. Account of N. C. Morrison, Executor of William Morrison, late of Shirley township, deceased.

18. Final account of Jessie Henry, Administrator of John Henry, deceased.

19. Final account of Wm. Harper, Executor of Elijah Price late of Cromwell township, deceased.

20. The account of Henry L. Close, guardian of Nancy A. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said Nancy A. having attained her majority.

21. The account of Henry L. Close, guardian of Mary J. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said Mary J. being now dead.

22. Administration account of Robert Cummins, Administrator of Mary Cummins, late of Jackson twp., dec'd.

23. Trust account of George C. Bucher, Trustee appointed to sell the Real estate of Rosanna McGloughlin, dec'd.

24. Administration account of James Creo, Administrator with the will annexed of John Spitzer, late of Dublin township, deceased.

25. Account of Elizabeth Hegie and Simon P. Starr, Executors of Joseph Hegie, late of Tell township, dec'd.

26. Account of Christiana Crotsley, Administratrix of Wm. Crotsley, late of Cass township, deceased.

27. The Administration account of James Wilson and Joseph C. Sechler, administrators of the estate of Abraham Lewis, late of Shirley township, deceased.

28. The account of John Hetrschoider, administrator of Thomas Gorsuch, late of Penn township, deceased.

29. Administration account of Felix Toole, administrator of Patrick Nash, late of Carbon township, deceased.

30. Account of Wm. M. Sparr, administrator of John Sparr, deceased, who was guardian of Anna Shultz and Lewis Shultz, minor children of John Shultz, deceased.

31. The supplemental and final account of Robert G. McNeal, acting administrator of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt., Mch. 13, 1866.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

[SEAL] *to Elizabeth Edwards, late of Huntingdon Co., GREETING:*

WHEREAS, JAMES EDWARDS did on the 26th October, 1865, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon praying that for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Elizabeth Edwards,

We do therefore command you, the said ELIZABETH EDWARDS, as often before we commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Huntingdon, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county on the second monday of April next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Jas. Edwards, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the acts of the general assembly of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Esq., President of our said Court of Huntingdon, this 24th day of January A. D. 1866. W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary.

mh7

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Randell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character, and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,

feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, celler-window Grates, cast hole castings for pavements, castings of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Iron and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,

Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY

Again in Bast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c. Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand. Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866tf

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and

THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS

of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Farmer's Wives.

Farmers cut this out and paste it on your kitchen doors:

It is, perhaps, safe to say that on three farms out of four the wife works harder, endures more than any other on the place; more than the husband, more than the farm hand, more than the hired help of the kitchen. Many a farmer speaks to his wife habitually in terms more imperious, impatient, and petulant than he would use to the scullion of the kitchen or to his hired man.

Many a farmer's wife is literally worked to death in an inadvertant manner, from want of reflection or consideration on the part of her husband. None can understand better than he, in plowing or sowing, or harvest time, that if a horse gets sick, or runs away, or is stolen, another must be procured that very day; or the work will inevitably go behindhand. He does not carry the same practical sense into the kitchen when the hired help leaves without warning or becomes disabled, although he knows as well as any man can know that they will expect their meals with the same regularity, with the same promptness, and with the same proper mode of preparation; but instead of procuring other help on the instant, he allows himself to be persuaded, if the help is sick, she will get well in a day or two, or a week at farthest, and it is hardly worth while to get another for so short a time. If the help has taken "French leave," his mind fixes on the fact that it is a very busy time and neither he nor a single hand can be spared, or that, in the course of a week, some one will have to go to town for some other purpose, and both these matters can be attended to at the same time. Meanwhile the wife is expected not only to attend to her ordinary duties as usual, but somehow or other to spare time to do all that the cook or washerwoman was accustomed to do, that is, to do the full work of two persons, each one of whom had already quite as much labor to perform as she could possibly attend to. The wife attempts it. By herculean efforts all goes on well. The farmer perceives no jar, no hitch in the working of the machinery, and because no complaint is uttered, thinks that everything is going on without an effort. Meanwhile time passes, and infinite shame on some of them; they begin to calculate how much has been saved from servants wages, and how much less food has been eaten, and because still no complaint has been made, the resolution quietly forms in the mind to do nothing until she does complain; but before that takes place, she falls a victim to her over exertions, in having laid the foundation for weeks and months of illness, if not of premature decline and death.—*Dr. Hall.*

To FATTEN FOWLS.—It is conceded that the fowls of France are the fattest and whitest in the world. The method for preparing them for the market is this:

Fifteen days before they are to be killed they feed them with dough made of wheat flour of the previous year, with ten grammes of salt to every quart of water, and three or four small gravel stones to mouthful of dough. Twelve hours before they are to be killed they should scarcely eat anything, in order to leave the intestines empty, and thus avoid the acid fermentation, which would produce decomposition, and make it impossible to transport them any distance.

Not a feather should be plucked till the fowl has been thoroughly bled, which is done without cutting off the head. So long as the blood is in circulation, each little fescicle at the root of the feather is filled, and causes spots if this is plucked till it is entirely drained. If they are killed immediately after eating, they will keep only eight days; but if they have fasted twelve hours, they will keep fifteen days.

POULTRY.—Whoever will give proper care to early chickens, may set the hens as early as the first of April. Early chickens are particularly useful as insect killers, for the first insects are the parents of future swarms. Give seldom more than 13 eggs. Select those of perfect form, of medium or not extra large size, and strong shells. Mark each egg with a lead pencil, and on several put the date at which they are put under the hen. Let hens lay in movable boxes, so that when they begin to set they may be removed away from the laying hens. Feed regularly, and keep water always before them. Feed may always be kept before setting hens if rats are not troublesome. Turkeys should be confined and made to lay at home in a low box or basket, where they can be controlled, so that when their young hatch they may be kept in doors for a week or ten days, as they are very apt to die if they get wet. Set Ducks' eggs under hens. Geese take care of themselves, but should not be forced to go far for food while sitting.—*Agriculturist.*

TO GIVE ONIONS AN EARLY START.—Mr. H. Benjamin, of Ontario county, gives the following method of preparing onion seed for planting:

"About the first of April I put my seed into blood-warm water, set it where it will not freeze, and let it remain from twelve to fifteen days. I am careful to have the water always cover all the seed. In two or three days one can tell if the seed be good by the strong onion smell it will emit in case it is all right. I drain the water off from the seed, and stir amongst it some plaster, keeping it, however, a little moist and warm. At the end of three days the seed will have thrown out sprouts half an inch long. I then plant it, covering about half an inch deep with earth, and in six days one can see the rows."

THE FARMER who improves his leisure in gathering information—thinking, planning, and resolving, will in his prosperous career, leave far behind him who neglects to improve his mind, and who never *looks ahead.*

GRAIN that has been injured and become musty, unless its gluten is destroyed, may be restored to nearly its original sweetness by pouring boiling water over it and permitting it to stand till cool.

COURT AFFAIRS.

APRIL TERM, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th of January, A. D. 1866, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benj. F. Patton and Anthony J. Beaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of APRIL next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th day March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th of January, A. D. 1866, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of APRIL, A. D., 1866, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, March. 14, '66.

TRIAL LIST.

APRIL TERM, 1866.

FIRST WEEK.

Leonard Weaver for use	vs H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co
Watkins & Woods	vs Robert Graffius.
Dr. Shoenberger's executor	vs Wilson & Lorenz
J. Crawford Wallace	vs G. & J. H. Shoenberger.

SECOND WEEK.

William Stewart	vs A. W. Oaks & S. Semple
Jacob Cresswell	vs F. H. Lane et al.
J. Musselman's executors	vs Martin Orbady.
David Caldwell	vs J. Sewell Stewart.
Patrick Hammill	vs W. E. M'Murtrie et al
J. E. Glasgow for use	vs Mary Gibbony's executors.
E. McMullin for use	vs Hann Gorsuch
John Megahan	vs Boyer & Johnston.
John F. Herron	vs David Blair.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GRAND JURORS.

R K Allison, farmer, Brady
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield
Samuel H Boyer, farmer, Penn
John Brewster, merchant, Walker
William Briggs, farmer, Shirley
Humphrey Chilcote, laborer, Union
George Colder, brewer, Alexandria
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin
W Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark
Barton Green, merchant, Barree
Elijah Gillam, farmer, Barree
J W Isenberg, blacksmith, West
Jared Johnston, farmer, West
Benjamin Kyler, farmer, Cass
Thomas Keitn, farmer, Hopewell
Philip Locke, farmer, Springfield
Jacob Musser, farmer, Brady.
H M'Manigal, livery keeper, Hunting'n
Jacob Mountain, farmer, Carbon
Henry C Robison, farmer, Dublin
George Smith, farmer, Cass
J B Summers, farmer, Hopewell
Benj. Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Saml. Thompson, farmer, Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Anderson, Sr., farmer, Penn
Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
Daniel Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Andrew Beers, miller, Franklin
Samuel Book, farmer, Tell
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson
Thomas Cisney, farmer, Tell
A Carothors, innkeeper, Cromwell
Luden Dean, laborer, Union
Aaron W Evans, J P, Cassville
William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
Daniel Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris
Robert Gifford, farmer, Shirley
George Garber, farmer, Cromwell
William Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida
Daniel Goodman, farmer, Huntingdon
Richard D Heck, farmer, Cromwell
William Hess, farmer, Springfield
Henry Hammer, farmer, Morris
William S Harper, farmer, Dublin
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter
Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson
Abraham Myers, carpenter, Penn
John P Myton, farmer, West
George McCool, farmer, Oneida
Henry A Mark, farmer, Juniata
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
William V Miller, farmer, Oneida
Samuel Myton, farmer, Barree
Newton Maddon, farmer, Springfield
Winchester McCartney, farmer, Brady
W M'Murtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon
Samuel Neal, farmer, Oneida
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass
Joseph G Park, farmer, Cass
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin
Peter Peightal, farmer, Penn
T D Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon
James Stewart, farmer, Jackson
David Stever, farmer, Cass
Samuel Tussey, farmer, Morris
L D Tate, weaver, Jackson
Jackson White, farmer, Union
David Wallsmith, farmer, Oneida
George Wagoner, farmer, Shirley
Benjamin Wallace, farmer, Morris

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

W Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark
George Bell, drover, Barree
John H Benford, carpenter, Coalmont
Jonathan S Briggs, farmer, Tell
Alexander N Campbell, clerk, Penn
Thomas Carmon, tinner, Huntingdon
James Coulter, farmer, Tell
Benjamin Coble, laboror, Penn
John H Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell
Casper Fisher, farmer, Hopewell
Kenzie L Green, farmer, Clay
George Garver, farmer, Shirley
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriormark
Andrew Heffner, miller, Walker
Samuel Hackedorn, innkeeper, Shirley
Geo. A Heaton, merchant, Coalmont
John Hawn, Jr., farmer, Juniata
David Johnston, saddler, Penn
John Kiner, farmer, Union
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida
John Magill, farmer, Penn
John McClain, farmer, Tod
David E Nail, shoemaker, Penn
Benjamin Neff, miller, West
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Penn
James Port, Huntingdon
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker
Isaac S Sheetz, Carbon
William Smith, carpenter, Tell
Samuel Schell, farmer, Hopewell
Andrew Shore, farmer, Shirley
James Snyder, farmer, Henderson
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell
W G Vantries, merchant, Warriorm'k
Henry Wolfkill, farmer, Brady
William Wible, farmer, Springfield

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW *FOR*

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10. 1865.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

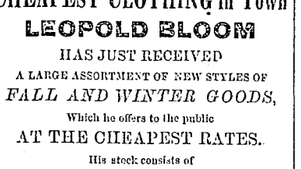
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAehLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 One door west of Lewis' Book Store

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin s s., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

INK. INK. INK!

NOTICE

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

O L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

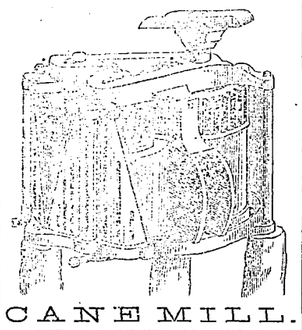
PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

1866. 1866.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!

New style MELODEONS, with improvements.

Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-9m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

oct. 17 '65.,

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Ladies' Furs,

OF ALL KINDS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.

Ladies call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Glove, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN,

Engineer and Patent Agent,
mh7-3m 311 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,

Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,

No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,

(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $10, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Batchelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. dec30-1y

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN

CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE,

The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age! Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day. I will give any one agent $100 if he can sell 50 thousand ☞Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.

PHILIP HILL,
feb28-1t 259 Market street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Fishing Tackle.

JOHN KRIDER,

N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Just in receipt of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.

suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh14

POUDRETTE!

(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)

A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 420, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe21-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

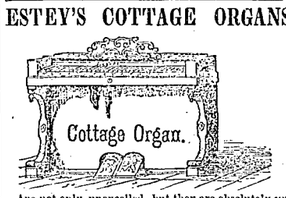
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,



Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE.
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

Pollock's Philadelphia Mercantile College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably di-charged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 Principal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

The great invention of the age in

HOOP SKIRTS

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are tied with two ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt jan25-3m

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

ARE OPENING FOR

SPRING SALES,

Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L. have their usual assortment of staple goods.—Also, Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

P. S. Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of buyers. mch21-6t

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails" of every length—from ¾ to 4 yards round—20 to 50 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

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☞Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-1m

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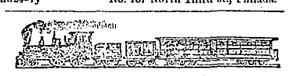

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD CONNECTING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 25	.....	11 55	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 25	.....	.....
5 33	.....	12 03	.....	Mt. Union,	5 18	9 55	.....
5 42	.....	12 18	.....	Mapleton,	5 09	.....	.....
5 52	.....	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	5 00	9 37	.....
6 09	8 12	12 48	6 24	Huntingdon,	4 49	9 24	4 34
6 25	.....	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	4 33	9 08	.....
6 33	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	4 25	.....	.....
6 41	.....	1 33	6 58	Spruce Creek,	4 17	8 56	.....
6 59	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	4 00	.....	.....
7 10	9 01	2 05	7 20	Tyrone,	3 50	8 33	.....
7 25	.....	2 20	.....	Tipton,	3 40	.....	.....
7 31	.....	2 25	.....	Fostoria,	3 35	.....	.....
7 30	.....	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	3 30	8 12	.....
7 55	9 30	3 00	7 50	Altoona,	3 15	7 55	3 15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 59 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

March 11, 1866.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVE